

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Upwards of fifteen hundred emigrants from Bremen arrived at Baltimore yesterday.

The widow of Theodore Parker died at her residence in Boston, Saturday night, aged sixty-seven years.

Carlyle, in his will, bequeaths some valuable books to Harvard College, and alludes affectionately to America.

Gen. Martin W. Gary, a distinguished South Carolina, died at his residence in Elgin, of congestion of the brain, after a brief illness.

A company has been formed in Chicago which will shortly put 1,500 refrigerators on Jay Gould's system of Southern and Western roads to transport tropical fruit.

Angus in T. Bourgeois, a brother of Gen. G. T. Bourgeois, of New Orleans, died a few days ago in San Antonio, Texas, near which city he had been and successfully engaged in stock raising.

Mrs. Charles Ballou, of Saratoga, Mich., known as the "Mammoth Queen" when traveling with crosses, died Saturday. She weighed 400 pounds and the coffin in which she was to be buried is 6 feet long, 3 wide, and 20 inches deep.

Burglars broke open a safe in the jewelry store of William Wray, Fulton street, New York, on Saturday night, and stole \$6,000 worth of watches and jewelry. Another safe, in which there was \$60,000 worth of diamonds, etc., resisted all their efforts.

Miss Dault, the Iowa Girl, last, fasting fast, was still alive last night, but she had grown weaker, and was hardly able to swallow water. Her pulse was very feeble, and she was so low that she paid no attention to matters going on about her. Yesterday is the 47th day of her fast.

The late Senator Carpenter was buried yesterday afternoon at Forest Home Cemetery, near Milwaukee. The funeral passed unobscured by any former burial in Wisconsin. Not only did the entire population of this city assemble to pay a last tribute to the deceased, but almost every locality in the State was represented by its most prominent citizens.

The Northwestern floods, especially in Dakota Territory, have been very damaging to property. At Jackson South Dakota have been deposited the prairie and railroad tracks a mile from the river. At Council Bluffs, Iowa, 500 refugees from the low lands are being provided for by the people of the city. At Omaha the situation is critical, and railroad washes have occurred on both sides of the river, which is from three to four miles wide at that point. Some lives have been lost.

Violent speeches were made at a meeting of Irishmen in Brooklyn, N. Y., last night, by O'Donoghue, Russell and Jas. McLaughlin. The former, referring to the plot to blow up the Mason House in London, said the "Irishmen" in England engaged in that business would continue their work. Mrs. Parrell made a vigorous speech at a last league meeting in the same city. The Chicago labor union is about to give up their holdings on May 1, or to rent others or pay any advanced rent.

In the rearguard's convention held at Harpersburg, on Saturday, Hon. John Paul, Indiana, and Senator Mahone's course failed.

The Lynchburg Light Infantry Buses has adopted a resolution to attend the celebration at Yorktown.

Mr. James A. Cowardin, of the Richmond Dispatch, who has been ill at the Hot Springs, Ark., was improving at latest accounts.

One hundred and twenty emigrant Poles, eighty men and women and forty children, have landed at the Low Moor iron furnace, Augusta county.

A proposition to increase the salary of the Mayor of Richmond from \$1,600 to \$2,000, has been defeated in the Common Council on that city.

Colonel McDonald, Fish Commissioner for Virginia, is the inventor of a fishway which has been pronounced by these competent judges to be the most complete invention of the kind that has ever been brought to the notice of the public.

A dispatch from Orange Co. H. says: Four inches of snow fell in Northern Virginia Friday night, making the third snowfall this month. The apple, the principal fruit crop of this section, is not injured. All farm work is delayed by the protracted winter.

The rearguard of Rockingham county, have nominated John G. Wood for clerk of the Circuit Court, and Charles D. Harrison for clerk of the County Court. The convention passed resolutions endorsing the course of Senator Mahone.

First class passenger fares on the A. M. & O. Railroad are shortly to be reduced, and a reduction in the tariff on local freights is also to be made. The Directors of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company have also ordered a considerable reduction in both through and local passenger rates.

A dispatch from Ottawa, Canada, says: "Capt. Bayett, who recently gained some notoriety in Ireland, has arrived here, and is the guest of Senator Bruce. It is said he intends to purchase land in the Northwest." So it appears that he has been Capt. Bayett who was reported by Richmond the other day on his way to America country.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT CHIO.—Every day's dispatches augment the number of casualties by the recent earthquake at Chio. It is now estimated by some that between thirteen and fourteen thousand human beings were buried up by this terrible catastrophe—think of it, about as many people as there are in all Alexandria hurried to eternity at one fell swoop! And scientific men make the appalling announcement that we may expect to hear of many more such terrible disturbances at any time—basing their predictions on astronomical calculations. While discarding all silly traditions and non-sensical "prophecies" regarding celestial phenomena which are startling to the illiterate and fire the imagination of enthusiasts, who can read the graphic scenes of the tribulations which are to come upon the world, as portrayed from the Mount of Olives over eighteen hundred years ago, and contrasting the pictures which are continually passing before us, and not be impressed with the truth that He who then spoke was delineating the terrible days of the close of the nineteenth century. Of course there have been such distresses in all ages of the world, but it seems as though these terrible visitations of Providence occur in more rapid succession in our day and generation than formerly. A few years ago the world was horrified by the account of a tidal wave which, in the middle of the night, dashed over a certain populous district of the East Indies, and receding as quickly as it rose, carried into the ocean many thousands of sleeping human beings, the great bulk of whom were drowned. It was the very next year when famine's sable steed galloped over the Chinese Empire and was not satisfied until he had destroyed five millions of its inhabitants. To trace his course over other portions of the globe during the last decade would be tedious; but the heart-rending and sickening descriptions of the Persian famine and the similar calamities in other portions of the East and Ireland are fresh in the minds of many, and this last terrible catastrophe, at Chio, is thought by some to be but a specimen of the "earthquakes in divers places" which the Incarnation of all truth tells us to expect.

Letter from Koutsa County.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] LOUISA COUNTY, April 9, 1881.—Some time ago a colored boy who had been confined in our county jail set fire to it in order to escape, and the building burned. A new jail will be built by W. A. Peindexter, the lowest bidder, for the sum of \$1,200. The plan for the old jail cost \$100—some say \$500—besides the much greater expense of paying for the building of the same. It is to be hoped that the new jail may be substantially built so that prisoners cannot escape as frequently as they did from the old one.

The Episcopal chapel here is rapidly approaching completion and will be a very pretty structure. It is situated very pleasantly in a grove in the suburbs of the village, Rev. James Grammer is the shepherd of the Episcopal flock. He is a good man and deserves the thanks of the people for his successful effort in having ultimately established a church in our vicinity. Rev. Landon A. Cutler, the pastor, preaches to-morrow in the Disciples' Church. The Baptist church here is as yet without a pastor, I believe.

Mrs. John P. Thompson, the mother of Prof. John P. Thompson, of this place, is, we regret to learn, still quite sick.

The Louisa News and Farmer says that it is growing and that therein lies the difference between it and the town of Louisa.

The colored people will have an excursion from Louisa to Richmond the latter part of this month, and the get-together of the scheme will, as they have done several times during the last few years, succeed in gathering quite a handsome little sum from the negroes who, on such occasions are, as a general thing, ever ready to spend the last dime of their hard-earned money.

Rev. L. A. Cutler, of this place, recently took a tour to the famous Lory gardens in Page county.

Miss Belle Childs, of our county, is in Richmond on a visit. Quite a number of Louisa's young ladies have been returning at our State Capital this season, among whom was Miss Sarah L. Childs, who has recently returned to her home.

It is very cold, cloudy, drizzling weather and all crops of farmers to be cured.

PERU'S UNHAPPY FIGHT.

A dispatch from Panama, dated March 20, brings advices from Lima to the 16th of the same month. A provisional government of leading Peruvians had been sworn in, and were treating with Chili for peace. The seat of government is the small town of Magdalena, two miles from Lima, and the Peruvian flag has been displayed over the town. About \$250,000 of the first monthly installment of \$1,000,000 was indemnity demanded by Chili, has been paid, and arrangements have been made for another payment. The following are stated to be the terms of peace offered by Chili:

I. Cession of Antofagasta, Tarapaca and Teona.

II. An indemnity, based on the following points: Expenses of the war; payment of compensation to the army in conformity with law to such extent as to be paid by Congress; payment for the Esmeralda, Loa, Covadonga and Jaquaga, the iron clads; the Cape and Atahualpa, the corvette Union, and transports Rimac, Orfio, Talisman, Chacabuco and Lima.

III. Indemnity for Chilians expelled from Peru and Bolivia.

IV. Peru to undertake not to fortify her ports during fifty years, nor to acquire a navy during forty years.

V. Bolivia products to be received in Peru and Bolivia on the same terms as those of the most favored nation; and Chili to concede similar advantages to those from the two republics.

VI. The extradition of guano from the Peruvian islands to be carried on for payment of the government of Chili, and the proceeds, and the proceeds of extraction, to be divided equally between Chili, Peru, and the foreign creditors of Peru, recognized up to the 1st of January, 1879. After payment of such creditors Chili and Peru to divide proceeds equally; but the part belonging to Peru shall not be received by Peru until claims second and third of this treaty shall have been carried into effect.

VII. Chili shall maintain a force of 10,000 men in such forts of Peru as it may deem fit, and its vessels shall have free and frank entrance to the ports. These troops shall be maintained by Peru as provided by the Commission General of the Army, and shall remain in Peru until claims second and third shall have been carried into effect.

VIII. As Peru and Bolivia are consolidated, Chili will treat only with Peru for the payment of this indemnity.

IX. All doubts arising in reference to this treaty shall be settled by arbitration.

THE ASSASSIN.

At the trial of the Nihilists implicated in the assassination of the late Czar, which commenced on the 7th inst., after the reading of the indictment was concluded the president of the court asked the prisoners in turn whether they wished to say anything. Ruzskoff, who threw one of the bombs, spoke for half an hour. He said he primarily desired to act peacefully, but entered into the conspiracy, seeing no other way out of the social troubles. Michaeloff said he belonged to the terrorist faction of the party, but denied Ruzskoff's statement that he participated in the arrangements for the murder of the Czar. He said he had been the depot for their implements, but denied having actively participated in the Czar's assassination. Kibaltchinsk, the bomb-maker, avowed his connection with the "Will of the People" party, their wish, he said, being to gain their object by a peaceful propaganda, but they were reluctantly obliged to adopt the terrorist measures. He admitted preparing five bombs.

Sophie Plofky avowed her participation in the preparation of the Moscow mine and in the murder of the Czar. Michaeloff, finally related the history of the two Alexandrovsky mines. He said he was the head of one group of a party, and was charged by the executive committee with the work of organizing the attack by bombs and was connected with the Sadova street mine as a simple worker. Jeliffoff, in his statement attempted to exonerate the excess of Ruzskoff and Michaeloff by asserting that the former was only a propagandist among workmen and knew nothing of the arrangements for the murder of the Czar until the day of its accomplishment, and that the latter was entirely unconnected with the crime.

TWO DEATHS AFTER EATING HAM.—An investigation was made recently into the cause of the death of the two children of Frederick S. Luze, one a boy of three years and the other a boy of thirteen months, who were taken violently ill in Philadelphia, on Thursday last week, a few hours after partaking of boiled ham for dinner, and died, one on the Tuesday and the other on the Wednesday following, under circumstances which gave rise to the belief that the cause of their death was trichinosis. A further investigation of the muscles of the children was made yesterday by Dr. Longstreth, who failed to discover the presence of any trichinosis, and he stated that death probably resulted from eating spoiled ham. Dr. Longstreth says that he has been informed that ham may be and is prepared as to derive the same and to appear good, while it is in reality unfit for use.

M. J. N. M. Tabor, a leading citizen of Pocomoke, died of paralysis Friday last.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1881.

The galleries of the Senate were crowded as usual this morning by interested listeners to the debate on the important question of the election of a Virginia republican to the office of Sergeant at Arms of the Senate. Mr. Call inaugurated proceedings by reading his remarks, interrupted by the adjournment last Thursday. He referred to all of the New England States and showed by the records of each that so far as the Senators are concerned their advocacy of a free vote and a fair account is the very thing which is a large percentage of the votes are disfranchised. He was followed by Mr. Dawes, who read out placards as voluminously as ever. Mr. Camden, of West Virginia, followed Mr. Dawes. In his speech he said his State did not owe one third of the Virginia debt, but only about two millions of it, and that she had appointed commissioners to settle it, and they were waiting for Virginia to act. He was followed by Mr. Cameron, who attempted to redeem his late failure. He took exception to Mr. Beck's remarks the other day to the effect that he, Cameron, would make the Pennsylvania Legislature pass a resolution endorsing the Mahone bargain. He was asked up with a single stich by Mr. Beck, who told him he, Cameron, had done more by a telegram with the Pennsylvania Legislature than anybody else could have done by a personal visit.

Mr. Vest then took the floor and is delivering a powerful speech.

The Supreme Court of the U. S. will hear no more arguments after the 22d inst. and will adjourn May 21.

A count of all the democratic Senators has been made and not one of them will fail to "stick" to the last. Messrs. Beck, Vest, Davis, and Butler have prepared speeches and will deliver them as soon as they get the floor, as will also Mr. Ingalls, republican.

The Sunday Chronicle, a stalwart republican Sunday paper of this city, in its issue of yesterday, advised the republicans to call a halt before they carry out the notorious empire which Mr. Garfield, the republican emperor, has made with General Mahone. It says that this combination is for Garfield's benefit, as it makes him Secretary of the Senate, and Mahone's friend, Riddleberger, Secretary at Arms, while the republican party is injured in both cases. It says it is time for all to pass and reflect, as the success of the empire will injure the republican party, and that there are thousands of good republicans who do not want to be parties to the transaction.

The talk this morning about the Capitol is to the effect that the radicals are contemplating a break and that it will occur towards the end of the week, to the extent of at least agreeing to go into executive session. Mr. Edmunds has returned from Florida and was in his seat in the Senate this morning, but even with his vote there was only a bare quorum.

The fight in the Senate has assumed somewhat the aspect of a war of words. The desk of Senator Johnston was covered this morning with a magnificent bouquet made in the shape of a shield, the card attached to which bore the following inscription: "Virginia to Virginia's true soil. May he continue to shield her honor and traditions from all assaults of her enemies, foreign and domestic."

Mr. O. R. Brown, who is a pecuniary sufferer to a large extent by a property trade with General Grant is an applicant for the place of Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

A delegation of Mississippians are here to see the President in regard to the formation of a party there composed of republicans, independent, and freeholders, whose object it is to break up the democracy. They say they will nominate Alcorn for Governor. The President has promised them his assistance, and says he hopes similar parties will be formed in all the Southern States, and that if they are he will do all in his power to assist them.

A well known gentleman who has just returned from Richmond says that the people there are perfectly satisfied with the effect Gen. Mahone has produced in their State. He says that Gov. Holliday is in high spirits, and that Judge Merdiment, ex-Mayor Kelley and all the other prominent men of Richmond join him in his exultation. He says that the leaders of the Mahonites should remain firm to their chief; not straggling, because they were in the conspiracy and knew how he was going to act, but that the honest rank and file of his party have deserted his camp in large numbers. Letters were received by Senator Johnston this morning from Mr. Baldwin L. Blanton, of Cumberland Co., Va., and Mr. Keiser, chairman of the conservative executive committee of the State, the first of whom sends Mahone's new appearance in the role of a free vote and honest counter, and the latter says the party has been strengthened to a great degree by men who have heretofore supported Gen. Mahone.

VENTILATED AIR AND INTERPERANCE.—A workman writes to the Christian Register concerning the concrete ion of bad air and interperance. He says that working in a large room in a shoe factory, with from fifty to a hundred others, the fumes of tobacco mingling with the sickening smell of leather, he found it useless to try to ventilate the room by the windows. Every morning he lowered them on a loch, but in half an hour all would be closed. The door had a spring which prevented it being left open a minute, and there was no way of securing fresh air. When he left his work at night he felt so faint and listless that he longed for a stimulant. Many of the men went out once to the street when the day's work was ended. The men think it is hard work that makes them feel so tired, but in reality it is the breathing and rebreathing, hour after hour, of air which has been deprived of its oxygen and is loaded with poison. Of course, ill health is general among the workmen, and it is not strange that the fifty drink shops in the town are well supported. It is much to be wished that employers understood the importance of securing an abundant supply of pure air in their shops and factories. To do so would serve their interests, as the workmen would perform their tasks with more vigor and speed. There would also be less time lost from drunkenness. Smoking in the workroom should be prohibited. No intelligent person will deny that tobacco smoke in an unventilated room is not only sickening to many persons but dangerous to all.

CHIO.—Chio, which was Sunday week visited by such a fearful shock of earthquake is better known to English readers as Soio. It is Lord Byron's "Soio's rocky isle," one of the alleged trip-pings of Homer. The modern Greek pronunciation of the word is Heo. It belongs to Turkey, and lies only four miles west of Cape Bianco, in Asia Minor. The island contains only 508 square miles, but, in spite of a rugged surface, is one of the richest and most beautiful islands in the Levant, at one time sustaining a population of 130,000 souls. The island was celebrated by the earliest poets, is still as rich and fertile as of old. The houses in Chio are usually built of lava stone, very solid with terraced roofs.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPH NEWS

Proceedings of the Senate To-day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate the unfinished business—being the resolution for the election of Senate officers. The usual motion, made by Mr. Davis, of W. Va., to go into executive session was lost—yeas 10, nays 20.

After a few remarks exchanged by Mr. Davis, of W. Va., and Mr. Dawes, tending to show that each side of the chamber was determined in its course of action, Mr. Call took the floor in continuance of his speech of Thursday last. He reiterated his statement that under the suffrage laws of Massachusetts more than 130,000 citizens were deprived of the right of the ballot, and quoted from speeches made by the Hon. G. P. Loring and E. Moody Boynton, the contestants in the contested case of Boynton vs. Loring, in support of his statement. The laws of the Southern States on the suffrage question were, he asserted, much less severe than were those of Massachusetts.

Messrs. Dawes and Hoar controverted these statements, and after some discussion Mr. Call proceeded to criticize the laws of Connecticut, which disqualified a man unless he was of good moral character.

France and Tunis.

LONDON, April 11.—A dispatch from Paris to Reuters Telegraph company says: Intelligence from Tunis states that the Bey has decided to refuse to co-operate with the French troops and is determined to act independently on his own side of the frontier. The Bey has issued a protest to the foreign consuls at Tunis against France of violating his rights as well as those of the Porte and the friendly powers. The Italian Government has decided to accede to the request forwarded through it to Consul at Tunis for the dispatch of a squadron to Tunisian waters. It is reported that the Turkish General, Hassan, who is residing in Italy and who is the declared enemy of France, has been invited to come to Tunis. The strength of the marauding tribes is estimated at from 15 to 20 thousand.

A Paris dispatch to the Times says: Gen. Cisidini, the Italian Ambassador, having asked in conversation whether France would send a fleet to Tunis, received a negative reply.

Railroadings at Sea.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The German bark Tiger, loaded with salt from Liverpool for Baltimore, was met by a steamer bound to New York recently, short of provisions. The crew were in a most deplorable condition, having sustained life for several days on strips of leather soaked in lamp oil, until the oil gave out, and then on the captain's dog, after which there was nothing but cannibalism and death staring them in the face. To add to their sufferings, two vessels passed several days before within a short distance, but paid no attention to their signals of distress.

Lord Beaconsfield's Condition.

LONDON, April 11.—Lord Beaconsfield passed a moderately quiet night. He had some sleep and took some refreshment but his weakness is still very great.

A bulletin issued at 11 o'clock this morning says: Lord Beaconsfield's strength is somewhat diminished. Mrs. Quin and Kidd will call several times during the day. Dr. Bruce remains at Lord Beaconsfield's residence. The condition of the patient is very critical although the doctors have not abandoned all hope. It was announced at noon that Lord Beaconsfield's condition had in no way improved.

Found Dead.

JERSEY CITY, April 11.—Charles Stuko, 35 years old, residing in Kearney Avenue, this city, was found dead in the basement of his home this morning. Capt. McKaig, who is engaged in investigating the case, has elicited from the neighbors that deceased and his wife quarreled on Sunday and that Mrs. Stuko pushed her husband over a chair, when he struck his head against a bureau and fractured his skull. Mrs. Stuko, who has been arrested, refuses to say anything about the case.

The Assassins.

LONDON, April 11.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Times says: The prisoner Jeliffoff in his speech at the conclusion of the trial of the Nihilists on Saturday last, asked as a favor that his last speech in his defense might be printed and published for word, Sophie Plofky asked that she be dealt with regardless of her sex. The prisoners received their sentences with perfect calmness.

Reward.

LONDON, April 11.—Handbills are circulated in London offering £200 reward to any body bringing to the special democratic club the letter Prince Bismarck wrote to Lord Granville, Foreign Secretary, "instructing" the English government to prosecute the Freichit.

Candahar.

LONDON, April 11.—A dispatch to the Times from Candahar says that Gen. Hume has published an order to evacuate Candahar, which, subject to the approval of the Commander in Chief, will commence on the 13 inst., the final evacuation taking place on the 22 inst.

Financial.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The Post's financial article says: The Stock Exchange markets, while dull are generally steady. U. S. bonds are higher for the day. State bonds are 14 1/2 high, the latter South Carolina 6s non-fundable. R. R. bonds are up 1/2 per cent. The principal dealings have been in Erie second consols which are up 1/2 to 102 1/2. The stock market has been generally strong and heavy, but in the night at the time we write is an advance of 1/4, the latter Manhattan Beach, which is up to 6 1/2. Sandusky & Cleveland has advanced from 60 to 65 and is 62 as we write. The remainder of the list has advanced only 1/2. The stocks, which have been exceptionally weak are Reading from 62 1/2 to 63; Cen Pac 87 to 88; Metropolitan Elevated from 112 to 110 and Manhattan from 97 to 96.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—Virginia 6s 100—do deferred 18; do consolidated 81; do 2d series 37; put due coupons 53; new 104 1/2 602; 10 1/2 coupon 95 1/2 to-day. Cotton quiet; middling 10 1/2 to 10 1/2. Flour quiet firm; Howard street 3 1/2 family 3 25 1/2 25; City Mills super 3 25 1/2 25; do extra 4 25 1/2 25; do family 6 00 50 62; do Rio Southern extra; Western extra; closing steady; Southern red 11 1/2 12; do amber 12 1/2 12; No 1 Maryland 12 1/2; No 2 Western winter red spot 11 1/2 11 1/2; April and May 11 1/2 11 1/2; June 11 1/2 11 1/2; July 11 1/2 11 1/2; Aug 11 1/2 11 1/2. Corn—white 55; do yellow 53; Western mixed spot 52 1/2 52 1/2; April 52 1/2 52 1/2; May 52 1/2 52 1/2; June 52 1/2 52 1/2; July 52 1/2 52 1/2; Aug 52 1/2 52 1/2. Oats steady; Western white 47 1/2 47 1/2; June 47 1/2 47 1/2; Penna 46. Rye steady at 10 1/2 10 1/2. Wheat—prime to choice Penna and Maryland 30 1/2 30 1/2. Coffee strong; Rio cargoes ordinary to fair 10 1/2 10 1/2. Sugar firm; A soft 9 1/2. Whiskey nominal at 1 1/2 1/2.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Stocks fairly steady. Money 5 1/2. Flour unchanged and quiet. Wheat a shade easier. Corn dull and unchanged. Hops—medium 8 1/2; market fair; extra 9 1/2 9 1/2; good 8 1/2 8 1/2; medium 8 1/2.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—Cattle—Sales 3230 head; market fair; prime 6 1/2 6 1/2; good 6 1/2 6 1/2; common 6 1/2 6 1/2. Sheep—Sales 6500 head; market active; prime 7 1/2 7 1/2; good 7 1/2 7 1/2; medium 7 1/2 7 1/2. Hogs—Sales 2500 head; market fair; extra 9 1/2 9 1/2; good 8 1/2 8 1/2; medium 8 1/2.

PRINCE PIERRE NAPOLEON.—Prince Pierre Napoleon, who died at Versailles on Friday, was the third son of Prince Lucien Bonaparte, and was born in Rome, September 12 1815. He came to this country, and served with Santander in South America. He returned to Rome, and in 1836 made himself so obnoxious to the Papal authorities that he was expelled from the city. He killed one of the policemen who came to escort him to the frontier, and was consequently imprisoned for some time in the fortress of San Angelo. He again came to the United States, but when in Louisville, he went to France, and in 1845 entered the foreign service of the French army. In 1849 he was cashiered. After the coup d'etat in 1851 he was endowed with the dignities of his rank, and lived near Paris with his mistress, the daughter of a washwoman, whom he married in 1852. In 1870 he assassinated the journalist, Victor Meunier, and was tried for murder and acquitted, Meunier testifying that he acted in self defence, as Meunier had slapped his face. His only sentence was the payment of an indemnity of 25,000 francs to the family of the murdered man. He was compelled to leave France by the authorities, however, and settled in London, where he has opened a military store and supported it with his family of several children, who were legitimized after his marriage.

To acquire suffering humanity with the fact that St. Jacob's Oil is the most beneficial remedy ever introduced, I consider a duty; this I have practically tested. For the past sixteen years I have suffered with rheumatism, and so severely that I was often robbed of my night's rest. A change of weather would have the most painful effect on me, for then I could move neither hands nor feet. I tried every known remedy, but of no avail. I finally procured St. Jacob's Oil, and I am glad to say I concluded to try it, but with little hope for relief. Having used barely half a bottle, the pains diminished, and to day I am well and happy once more. The small sum of fifty cents procured me. THOMAS OTT, St. Barts, Pa.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

VIRGINIA BONDS, &c.—J. A. Hamilton Co's Baltimore Financial Circular of Saturday last says:

Virginia bonds were active, but prices were irregular. Consols opened at 82 1/2, and advanced from 49 1/2 to 51 1/2. The low priced issues were particularly lively. Peelers sold from 15 up to 82 1/2, and Virginia deferred from 15 up to 21. Consols opening at 83, and 100 bought at 81. Consol and 100 consols sold at 91 1/2. Nothing new in the situation in Virginia. There were no foreign orders this week to buy bonds, the demand being to cover short contracts and for home investment. The future is uncertain, but we regard the 10 40 as the most desirable buy.

R. H. Maury & Co's. Richmond circular of same date says:

Transactions in consols and 10 40s were quite large, and at much better figures than last week until Friday, when prices declined about 1 percent, except for 10 40s, which only show a fractional decline. One of the most remarkable events of the week was the rapid sale of Virginia deferred from 15 to 21. This "foreign orphan" is subject to such violent fluctuations, but why one should be willing to invest in it, is inexplicable. We should not be surprised to see it sold down to old prices before many weeks pass, and we would advise the bold trader to buy all means, for they can certainly make a profit. Virginia peelers have sold as high as 82 1/2, and seem to be wanted at that. We know no good reason for this, except that there are in the market parties who can stand to wait for a better price. We think that the class of securities will be arranged for some time in the future, but it would be difficult to say when. There has been very little change in the price of coupons.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF PRODUCE, &c.

body recommended St. Jacob's Oil, and I re-
 spected to try it, but with little hope for relief.
 Having used hardly half a bottle, the pain was
 diminished, and to day I am well and happy
 once more. The small sum of fifty cents has
 cured me.

THOMAS OTT, St. Louis, Mo.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL

VIRGINIA BONDS, &c.—J. A. Hambleton Co.s
 Baltimore Financial Circular of Saturday last
 says:

Virginia bonds were active, but prices were
 irregular. Consols opened at 82½, sold down to